

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Panel Inspection Apparatus

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a panel inspection apparatus, and more particularly, to a panel display inspection apparatus that inspects panels of flat displays such as a plasma display panel.

A display panel includes display electrode terminal rows and display elements. In the prior art, the display electrode terminal rows and the illumination of every display element are inspected before attaching the display panel to a display frame. During the inspection, an inspection electrode, through which a drive circuit provides an inspection signal, contacts an electrode of the display panel. To improve the accuracy of the inspection, the inspection electrode must accurately contact the electrode of the display panel.

Fig. 1 is a schematic view showing a prior art panel inspection apparatus 81. A display panel 71 is a glass panel, such as a plasma display panel (PDP). The display panel 71 includes a plurality of PDP electrodes 72. The PDP electrodes 72 each have a predetermined width and are spaced equally from each other along an edge of the display panel 71. PDP electrode groups 72a, 72b, 72c are each formed by a predetermined number of the PDP electrodes 72. The PDP electrode groups 72a-72c are equally spaced.

The panel inspection apparatus 81 includes a plurality of inspection units 82a, 82b, 82c, which respectively correspond to the PDP electrode groups 72a, 72b, 72c. The inspection units 82a, 82b, 82c respectively have inspection

electrodes 83a, 83b, 83c, which contact the associated PDP electrode groups 72a, 72b, 72c.

The inspection units 82a-82c each include a pressurizing mechanism that includes an upper pressurizing lever 84 and a lower pressurizing lever 85. Elastic bodies 86 are attached to the opposing surfaces (pressurizing surfaces) of the pressurizing levers 84, 85. When each pair of the pressurizing levers 84, 85 hold the display panel 71 and the associated inspection electrodes 83a-83c in between, the inspection electrodes 83a-83c contact the PDP electrode groups 72a-72c.

Fig. 2 shows the inspection electrode 83a of the inspection unit 82a. The inspection electrode 83a is electrically connected to the PDP electrode group 72a. The panel inspection apparatus 81 includes a drive circuit 87, which is located below the display panel 71 and provides an inspection electric signal to the display panel 71. The drive circuit 87 has a printed circuit 88, which is formed from a film printed circuit, to electrically connect the inspection electrode 83a and the PDP electrode group 72a.

As shown in Fig. 2, the pressurizing levers 84, 85 clamp the printed circuit 88 between the display panel 71 and the inspection electrode 83a. In this state, the drive circuit 87 provides the electrode group 72a with the electric signal to perform a predetermined inspection, such as inspecting the illumination of the panel.

One or two alignment marks are inscribed on the display panel and are used to align the inspection electrodes 83a-83c with the corresponding PDP electrode groups 72a-72c. In other words, the inspection units 82a-82c are positioned in accordance with the alignment marks so that the inspection electrodes 83a-83c contact the PDP electrode groups 72a-72c.

Nowadays, large-size display panels are produced. As a

result, the panel is apt to bend when heating the panel to form the electrodes. The bending of a panel may cause the pitch between electrodes to differ significantly from the intended value. Differentiation of the electrode pitch increases at PDP electrodes 72 located farther from an alignment mark. This makes the alignment of the PDP electrodes 72a-72c and the inspection electrodes 83a-83c difficult.

Referring to Fig. 1, in the prior art panel inspection apparatus 81, the pressurizing levers 84, 85 are movable in a direction intersecting the panel 71 (the two directions indicated by an arrow in Fig. 1) to decrease the bending of the panel.

The bending of the panel 71 displaces the PDP electrode groups 72a-72c. Thus, a relatively large force is necessary to correct the bending of the panel 71 so that all of the PDP electrode groups 72a-72c uniformly contact the inspection electrodes 83a-83c. However, the application of a large force to the panel 71 shortens the life of the inspection electrodes 83a-83c and decreases the accuracy of the panel inspection.

Further, when using the prior art panel inspection apparatus 81 to inspect a panel in which the pitch between the PDP electrode groups 72a-72c differ, the position of each of the inspection units 82a-82c must be changed. However, the position adjustment of the inspection units 82a-82c is difficult. Thus, it takes a long time to change the position of the inspection units 82a-82c when inspecting panels having different sizes.

Additionally, since the printed circuit 88, which, for example, electrically connects the inspection electrode 83a and the PDP electrode group 72a, is clamped between the pressurizing levers 84, 85, the printed circuit 88 is apt to

break.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 It is an object of the present invention to provide a panel inspection apparatus having inspection electrodes that contact electrodes of a display panel with high accuracy.

To achieve the above object, the present invention provides a panel inspection apparatus for inspecting a
10 display panel. The display panel has a side on which a panel electrode group is arranged. The panel inspection apparatus includes an inspection unit having an inspection electrode. The inspection unit causes the inspection electrode to
15 contact the panel electrode group and moves in a direction perpendicular to the side of the display panel. A pressurizing mechanism presses the inspection electrode against the panel electrode group. The pressurizing mechanism moves independently in a direction perpendicular
20 to the side of the display panel in a state in which the inspection unit is arranged at a position where the inspection electrode contacts the panel electrode group.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, illustrating
25 by way of example the principles of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention, together with objects and advantages
30 thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description of the presently preferred embodiments together with the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing a prior art

panel inspection apparatus;

Fig. 2 is a side view showing a prior art inspection unit;

Fig. 3 is a plan view showing a panel inspection apparatus according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view showing the embodiment of Fig. 3 in the vicinity of one end of a jig;

Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the panel inspection apparatus of the present invention positioned to correspond to a relatively large panel;

Fig. 6 is a plan view showing the panel inspection apparatus of the present invention positioned to correspond to a middle-size panel;

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the panel inspection apparatus of the present invention positioned to correspond to a relatively small panel;

Fig. 8 is a side view showing an inspection unit of the present invention in a state in which pressurizing levers are located at a rear position;

Fig. 9 is a side view showing the same inspection unit in a state in which the pressurizing levers are located at a front position;

Fig. 10 is a front view showing the same inspection unit;

Fig. 11A is a side view showing a fastening block of the preferred embodiment which has an inclined upper surface;

Fig. 11B is a side view showing a prior art fastening block having a generally horizontal upper surface; and

Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view showing pressurizing levers of the present invention arranged along a deformed display panel.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A panel inspection apparatus 11 according to a
5 preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be
discussed.

Referring to Fig. 3, the panel inspection apparatus 11
includes a stage 21. A display panel 22, such as a plasma
display panel, is inspected on the stage 21. The display
10 panel 22 is fixed on the stage 21 at a predetermined
position by a fastener (not shown), such as a suction
mechanism.

A plurality of PDP electrodes 23 are formed on each
side edge of the display panel 22. The PDP electrodes 23 are
15 equally spaced along the sides of the display panel and each
have a predetermined length. PDP electrode groups 23a, 23b,
23c, 23d, 23e, and 23f are each formed by a predetermined
number of the PDP electrodes 23. The plurality of (six) PDP
electrode groups 23a-23f are spaced from one another by a
20 predetermined interval (pitch). The display panel 22 will
now be described focusing on one side of the display panel
22.

The panel inspection apparatus 11 includes a plurality
of (six) inspection units 24a, 24b, 24c, 24d, 24e, and 24f
25 relatively corresponding to the PDP electrode groups 23a,
23b, 23c, 23d, 23e, and 23f. The inspection units 24a, 24b,
24c, 24d, 24e, and 24f respectively include inspection
electrodes 25a, 25b, 25c, 25d, 25e, and 25f. The preferred
inspection electrodes 25a-25f are flexible printed circuits
30 (FPC). An inspector uses a plurality of alignment marks (not
shown), which are inscribed on the display panel 22, to
position the inspection units 24a-24f so that the inspection
electrodes 25a-25f are aligned with the associated PDP

electrode groups 23a-23f. The inspection units 24a-24f each have a pressurizing mechanism (not shown), which causes contact between the inspection electrodes 25a-25f and the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f. A drive circuit 43 (Fig. 9) outputs an inspection signal, which is provided to the display panel 22 via the inspection electrodes 25a-25f and the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f.

The panel inspection apparatus 11 has a first rail 26 extending along the side of the display panel 22. The inspection units 24a-24f are movable in two directions (the two directions indicated by arrow A in Fig. 3) along the first rail 26.

Catch blocks 28, 29 support a jig 27 parallel to the first rail 26. The jig 27 is a positioning shaft having a predetermined length and is removable from the catch blocks 28, 29. Equally spaced connection blocks 30a-30f, which function as positioning devices, are attached to the jig 27. More specifically, the six connection blocks 30a-30f, which are separated from one another by a predetermined pitch, are attached to the jig 27 in correspondence with the six PDP electrode groups 23a-23f. In the preferred embodiment, the number of the connection blocks 30a-30f is the same as the number of PDP electrode groups 23a-23f formed on one side of the display panel 22.

Catch clips 31a, 31b, 31c, 31d, 31e, and 31f connect the inspection units 24a, 24b, 24c, 24d, 24e, and 24f and the connection blocks 30a, 30b, 30c, 30d, 30e, and 30f, respectively. The inspection units 24a-24f are fixed to the jig 27 by means of the catch clips 31a-31f and the connection blocks 30a-30f.

The connection blocks 30a, 30b, 30c, 30d, 30e, and 30f respectively have fine adjustment screws 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32e, and 32f, which serve as adjusting elements. The fine

adjustment screws 32a-32f move the catch clips 31a-31f to adjust the positions of the inspection units 24a-24f along the side of the display panel 22. This aligns the inspection units 24a-24f with the corresponding PDP electrode groups 23a-23f.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of the catch block 28 and the inspection unit 24a. The panel inspection apparatus 11 has a plurality of second rails 33, which are perpendicular to the first rail 26. The second rails 33 support a base 34 so that the base 34 is movable in the two directions indicated by arrow B. The base 34 cannot be moved along the first rail 26. The base 34 has a projection 34a, which comes into contact with an absorber 35 and a stopper 36 and restricts the moving range of the base 34. When the base 34 approaches the display panel 22, the absorber 35 controls the velocity of the base 34.

The base 34 supports a slide block 37 so that the slide block 37 is movable in the directions indicated by arrow A. The slide block 37 is attached to the catch block 28. Thus, the catch block 28 connects the jig 27 and the slide block 37 to each other.

The slide block 37 includes an alignment motor 38. The alignment motor 38 has a rotary shaft 38a. An eccentric cam 39 is coupled to the rotary shaft 38a. The eccentric cam 39 contacts a cam follower 40, which is provided in the slide block 37. A spring 41 is arranged between the base 34 and the slide block 37.

When the rotary shaft 38a rotates, the cam follower 40 moves to the left in one of the directions indicated by arrow A. This moves the slide block 37 and the jig 27 to the left. As a result, the inspection units 24a-24f are each moved to the left by the same distance along the first rail 26.

Further rotation of the rotary shaft 38a moves the cam follower 40 along the eccentric cam 39 to the right in the other direction indicated by arrow A. As a result, the inspection units 24a-24f are each moved to the right by the same distance along the first rail 26.

In this manner, the inspection units 24a-24f move along the first rail 26 in accordance with the rotational position of the eccentric cam 39. When the inspection units 24a-24f move, the pitch between the inspection units 24a-24f remains the same.

The inspection units 24a-24f are moved by the same distance. Thus, the inspection units 24a-24f are easily positioned even when the display panel 22 is displaced.

The alignment of the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f and the inspection units 24a-24f when inspecting display panels 22, 22a, 22b, which have different sizes, will now be described with reference to Figs. 5 to 7.

Fig. 5 shows the display panel 22, which is relatively large. The dimension (length, width, or height) of one side of the display panel 22 is L_1 . The PDP electrode groups 23a-23f are separated from each other by interval P_1 .

The jig 27 is prepared with the connection blocks 30a-30f arranged in correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f and the interval P_1 . The connection blocks 30a-30f position the inspection units 24a-24f in correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f and the interval P_1 .

Fig. 6 shows the display panel 22a, which is middle size. The dimension (length, width, or height) of one side of the display panel 22a is L_2 , which is less than L_1 . The PDP electrode groups 23a-23f are separated from each other by interval P_2 ($P_2 < P_1$).

The jig 27 of Fig. 5 is exchanged by a jig 27a. The connection blocks 30a-30f are arranged on the jig 27a in

correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f and the interval P2 of the middle-size display panel 22a. The interval (P2) between the connection blocks 30a-30f of the jig 27a is less than the interval (P1) between the connection blocks 30a-30f of the jig 27.

The inspection units 24a-24f are respectively connected to the connection blocks 30a-30f of the exchanged jig 27a. Thus, the inspection units 24a-24f are arranged in correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f and the interval P2.

Fig. 7 shows the display panel 22b, which is relatively small. The dimension (length, width, or height) of one side of the display panel 22a is $L3$ ($L3 < L2 < L1$). The small display panel 22b has five PDP electrode groups 23a-23e, which are separated from each other by interval P2 ($P2 < P1$).

The jig 27a of Fig. 6 is exchanged by a jig 27b. The connection blocks 30a-30e are arranged on the jig 27b in correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23e and the interval P2 of the small display panel 22b. The jig 27b includes the connection blocks 30a-30e, which are arranged in correspondence with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23e, and the surplus connection block 30f. The surplus connection block 30f is fixed at a position separated from the connection blocks 30a-30e. The electrode group interval P2 of the small-size panel 22b is the same as that of the middle size panel 22a. Thus, the interval (P2) between the connection blocks 30a-30e of the jig 27b is the same as the interval between the connection blocks 30a-30f of the jig 27a.

As shown in Fig. 7, the inspection units 24a-24e are connected to the connection blocks 30a-30e and aligned with the five PDP electrode groups 23a-23e of the small-size panel 22b. The inspection unit 24f is connected to the

connection block 30f and moved to a position where it does not interfere with the small-size panel 22b. In this case, the connection block 30f may be removed from the jig 27b. In this manner, the inspection units 24a 24f are positioned to correspond with the display panels 22, 22a, 22b, the sizes of which differ from one another.

The inspection unit 24a will now be described with reference to Figs. 8 to 10. The inspection units 24b-24f are identical to the inspection unit 24a.

As shown in Fig. 8, the panel inspection apparatus 11 has a camera 42, which serves as a position measurement element. The camera 42 measures the overlapped degree of the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a.

As shown in Fig. 9, the drive circuit 43, which provides the display panel 22 with the inspection signal, is located under the stage 21. The drive circuit 43 includes a printed circuit film 44 to electrically connect the PDP electrode group 23a and the inspection electrode 25a. The printed circuit film 44 is long enough to connect the display panel 22 and the drive circuit 43.

The inspection unit 24a has a relay flexible printed circuit film 45, which relays the inspection electrode 25a and the printed circuit film 44. The relay printed circuit film 45 is connected to the inspection electrode 25a. A relay clip 46 connects the relay printed circuit film 45 and the printed circuit film 44. It is preferred that the relay clip 46 be an elastic insulative body. The inspection signal is provided to the display panel 22 from the drive circuit 43 via the printed circuit film 44, the relay printed circuit film 45, the inspection electrode 25a, and the PDP electrode group 23a.

The inspection unit 24a has a support 51, which moves along the first rail 26 parallel to the side of the display

panel 22. The catch clip 31a connects the support 51 to the connection block 30a. A slider 52, which moves perpendicular to the first rail 26, a drive cylinder 53, which drives the slider 52, and a fastening block 54, which is fastened with the inspection electrode 25a and the relay printed circuit film 45, are arranged on the support 51. As shown in Figs. 8 and 9, the upper surface of the fastening block 54 is inclined toward the corresponding side of the display panel 22. Accordingly, the inspection electrode 25a is fastened to the fastening block 54 in a state inclined with respect to a horizontal plane by a predetermined angle.

The slider 52 supports a pivot shaft 55 in a manner prohibiting rotation of the pivot shaft 55. The pivot shaft 55 pivotally supports a fulcrum block 56 so that the fulcrum block 56 is pivotal in the directions indicated by arrow C in Fig. 10. The fulcrum block 56 is provided with an upper pressurizing lever 57a, which applies force to the upper surface of the inspection electrode 25a, and a lower pressurizing lever 57b, which applies force to the lower surface of the inspection electrode 25a. Elastic bodies 58a, 58b are respectively attached to the distal ends of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b. Referring to Fig. 10, a relay passage 59, which enables the passage of the relay printed circuit film 45, is formed by cutting out the distal end of the lower pressurizing lever 57b.

As shown in Fig. 8, the basal ends of the upper and lower pressurizing levers 57a, 57b are connected to a pressurizing cylinder 61. The upper pressurizing lever 57a is pivotally supported about an upper pivot shaft 60a, and the lower pressurizing lever 57b is pivotally supported about a lower pivot shaft 60b. The upper pressurizing lever 57a, the lower pressurizing lever 57b, and the pressurizing cylinder 61 form a parallel link mechanism.

The pressurizing cylinder 61 pivots the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b. More specifically, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b are respectively pivoted toward the upper and lower surfaces of the inspection electrode 25a when a piston projects from the pressurizing cylinder 61 and moves the basal ends of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b away from each other. On the other hand, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b are respectively pivoted away from the upper and lower surfaces of the inspection electrode 25a when the piston retracts into the pressurizing cylinder 61 and moves the basal ends of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b toward each other. The distance between the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b varies in accordance with the distance the piston is projected from pressurizing cylinder 61. That is, the pressure applied between the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b is adjusted in accordance with the piston projection distance of the pressurizing cylinder 61.

A pivot restriction plate 62, which serves as a pivot restricting element, is arranged between the fulcrum block 56 and the pressurizing cylinder 61 to restrict the pivoting of the fulcrum block 56. The pivot restriction plate 62 restricts the pivotal movement of the fulcrum block 56 in the directions indicated by arrow C in Fig. 10 when the pressurizing cylinder 61 moves the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b away from the inspection electrodes 25a.

More specifically, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b pivot away from the inspection electrode 25a and abut against the pivot restriction plate 62 to restrict the pivotal movement of the fulcrum block 56. On the other hand, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b pivot toward the inspection electrode 25a and move away from the pivot restriction plate 62 to allow the pivotal movement of the fulcrum block 56. In this state, the fulcrum block 56 and the pressurizing levers

57a, 57b are pivotal in the directions indicated by arrow C in Fig. 10.

The pivot restriction plate 62 prevents the distal ends of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b from damaging the panel 22 when the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b are separated from the inspection electrode 25a. On the other hand, the fulcrum block 56 is pivotal when the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b are pivoted to apply force to the inspection electrode 25a. This enables the levers 57a, 57b to follow the bending of the panel 22.

The upper pressurizing lever 57a is provided with a stopper bolt 63, which serves as a pivoting amount adjusting element. As shown in Fig. 8, the stopper bolt 63 abuts against the upper portion of the fastening block 54 to restrict the downward pivotal movement of the upper pressurizing lever 57a. This determines the amount the pressurizing lever 57a lowers the inspection electrode 25a.

The operation of the inspection unit 24a will now be discussed.

The catch clip 31a connects the inspection unit 24a to the jig 27. This substantially determines the position of the inspection electrode 25a in the lateral direction, which is indicated by arrow A. The inspection unit 24a is then moved along the second rail 33 toward the right as viewed in Fig. 8 to arrange the inspection electrode 25a above the PDP electrode group 23a. The drive cylinder 53 then moves the slider 52 to the left as viewed in Fig. 8. This moves the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b away from the display panel 22. However, the fastening block 54 keeps the inspection electrode 25a arranged above the PDP electrode group 23a.

Referring to Fig. 8, the pressurizing cylinder 61 pivots the upper pressurizing lever 57a downward and lowers the generally middle portion of the inspection electrode

25a. An inspector contacts the inspection electrode 25a with the PDP electrode group 23a while visually confirming the distal end of the inspection electrode 25a.

5 Contact between the fastening block 54 and the stopper bolt 63 is adjusted to vary the lowered amount of the inspection electrode 25a. That is, the stopper bolt 63 is adjusted to set the force applied by the upper pressurizing lever 57a so that the distal end of the inspection electrode 25a contacts the PDP electrode group 23a. This prevents the
10 upper pressurizing lever 57a from damaging the inspection electrode 25a.

The camera 42 detects the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a to check the overlapping degree of the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group
15 23a. When the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a do not overlap each other, the inspector corrects the position of the inspection electrode 25a.

After completing the positioning of the inspection electrode 25a, the drive cylinder 53 moves the slider 52 to
20 the right as viewed in Fig. 8. This moves the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b toward the display panel 22 until the distal ends of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b reach the vicinity of the inspection electrode 25a.

The pressurizing cylinder 61 pivots the pressurizing
25 levers 57a, 57b so that the display panel 22 and the inspection electrode 25a are clamped between the elastic bodes 58a, 58b of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b. In this manner, the inspection unit 24a accurately contacts the inspection electrode 25a with the PDP electrode group 23a.

30 Fig. 11A is a side view showing the fastening block 54 in the preferred embodiment. Fig. 11B is a side view showing a prior art fastening block 54a.

The fastening block 54 of the preferred embodiment has

an inclined upper surface. Thus, the inspection electrode 25a, which is fastened to the fastening block 54, is inclined relative to a horizontal plane by a predetermined angle. The prior art fastening block 54a of Fig. 11B has a generally horizontal upper surface. Thus, the inspection electrode 25a, which is fastened to the fastening block 54a, extends horizontally.

The broken lines in Figs. 11A and 11B show the state of the inspection electrodes 25a when they are lowered by the same distance so that they contact the corresponding PDP electrode groups 23a. In the preferred embodiment, the lowering of the inspection electrode 25a horizontally displaces the distal end of the inspection electrode 25a by distance f1. In the prior art, the lowering of the inspection electrode 25a horizontally displaces the distal end of the inspection electrode 25a by distance f2. Distance f1 is greater than distance f2.

Generally, metal such as chromium (Cr) is deposited on the surface of the glass display panel 22 to form the PDP electrode group 23a. An oxidation film normally forms on the surface of the display panel 22 when the display panel 22 is exposed to the atmosphere. The oxidation film is normally insulative. This interferes with the electric connection between the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a. It is thus preferred that the oxidation film be removed.

In the preferred embodiment, the distal end of the electrode 25a is horizontally displaced when the inspection electrode 25a is lowered. The distal end of the electrode 25a moves horizontally by a distance that is greater than that in the prior art. Thus, the distal end of the electrode 25a effectively wipes off the oxidation film from the surface of the PDP electrode group 23a. This enhances the

electric connection between the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a.

The operation of the inspection unit 24a when the display panel 22 is deformed (expanded, contracted, or bent) will now be discussed with reference to Fig. 12.

When the display panel 22 is bent, the parallel link mechanism, which includes the pressurizing cylinder 61, pivots the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b about pivot axis e (i.e., the axis of the pivot shaft 55 in the fulcrum block 56), which is shown in Fig. 12. The broken lines of Fig. 12 show the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b in a pivoted state. Accordingly, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b follow the deformation of the panel 22. Further, the inspection electrode 25a uniformly contacts the PDP electrode group 23a.

When the pivoting of the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b is completed, the inspection electrode 25a is offset from the PDP electrode group 23a by a slight offset amount d. In this state, the inspection electrode 25a is in contact with the elastic body 58a of the upper pressurizing lever 57a. However, the elastic body 58a absorbs the slight offset amount d. Thus, the contact between the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a is accurate.

The panel inspection apparatus 11 includes a controller (not shown), which is provided with an operation panel. The controller controls the inspection units 24a-24f. The inspector uses the operation panel to move the inspection units 24a-24f and the inspection electrodes 25a-25f.

The controller, for example, controls a plurality of valves connected to the drive cylinder 53 and the pressurizing cylinder 61 of the inspection unit 24a shown in Fig. 8. The controller operates the valves and switches the flow direction of the air supplied to the cylinders 53, 61.

In this manner, the controller controls the movement of the inspection unit 24a and the pivoting of the upper and lower pressurizing levers 57a, 57b.

Further, the controller operates a plurality of valves connected to a cylinder that moves the base 34 and switches the flow direction of the air supplied to the cylinder. This moves the base 34 so that the inspection units 24a-24t are arranged at an inspection position located near the display panel 22 or a non-inspection position separated from the display panel 22.

The controller also drives the alignment motor 38 when the operation panel is manipulated. This moves the slide block 37 along the side of the display panel 22.

The panel inspection apparatus 11 of the preferred embodiment has the advantages described below.

(1) The inspection electrode 25a is fastened to the fastening block 54. The fastening block 54 moves to a position where the inspection electrode 25a contacts the PDP electrode group 23a. The upper and lower pressurizing levers 57a, 57b, which are movable independently from the fastening block 54, are separated from the display panel 22. This enables the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a to be aligned while visually confirming the overlapped degree of the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a. As a result, the inspection electrode 25a accurately contacts the PDP electrode group 23a and improves the panel inspection accuracy.

(2) The parallel link mechanism, which is formed by the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b and the pressurizing cylinder 61, enables the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b to move and follow the displacement (i.e., bending) of the display panel 22 in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the panel 22. Further, the fulcrum block 56 is pivotal about the pivot

shaft 55. Thus, the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b move to follow the bending or undulating deformation of the panel 22. Accordingly, even if the display panel is deformed (expanded, contracted, or bent), the inspection electrode 25a contacts the PDP electrode group 23a with high accuracy.

(3) The fastening block 54 holds the inspection electrode 25a in a state inclined toward the display panel 22. Thus, the inspection electrode 25a comes into contact with the PDP electrode group 23a while wiping off oxidation films from the surface of the PDP electrode group 23a. This improves the electric connection between the inspection electrode 25a and the PDP electrode group 23a.

(4) The jig 27 includes the connection blocks 30a-30f, which are arranged in correspondence with the width of and pitch between the electrode groups 23a-23f and the electrode group interval P1. The inspection units 24a-24f are respectively connected to the connection blocks 30a-30f. Thus, the inspection units 24a-24f are aligned with the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f, which are formed on one side of the display panel 22.

Further, multiple types of the jig 27 is prepared for the panels 22, 22a, 22b, which have different sizes. The jig 27 corresponding to the size of the panel 22, 22a, 22b that is to undergo inspection is selected. This facilitates the positioning of the inspection units 24a-24f. Accordingly, the panel inspection apparatus 11 facilitates the inspection of the panels 22, 22a, 22b, which have different sizes.

(5) The relay passage 59 is formed by cutting out the distal end of the lower pressurizing lever 57a. The relay printed circuit film 45, which electrically connects the inspection electrode 25a and the drive circuit 43, extends through the relay passage 59 and connects with the printed circuit film 44 of the drive circuit 43. The relay printed

circuit film 45 and the printed circuit film 44 are not pressed by the pressurizing levers 57a, 57b. This prevents the inspection electrode from being damaged. Thus, the life of the inspection electrode 25a is prolonged and the running
5 cost of the panel inspection apparatus 11 is reduced.

The panel inspection apparatus 11 of the preferred embodiment may be modified as described below.

The relay printed circuit film 45 and the inspection electrode 25a may be integrally formed. Alternatively, they
10 may be formed separately.

The number of the PDP electrode groups 23a-23f formed on one side of the display panel 22 may be five or less or seven or more.

Air pipes and wires for connecting the controller (not
15 shown) and the inspection units 24a-24f may be arranged in the jig 2/. This facilitates the connection and disconnection of the air pipes and wires when removing the inspection units 24a-24f.

The fine adjustment screws 32a-32f may be eliminated,
20 and the inspection units 24a-24f may include drive mechanisms so that they are moved along the side edge of the panel 22.

It should be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be embodied in many other specific
25 forms without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Therefore, the present embodiment is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention is not to be limited to the details given herein, but may be modified within the scope and equivalence of the
30 appended claims.